

## NASHVILLE GLOBE.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of the NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrive as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day. All news sent for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

**MEMBER**  
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS  
ASSOCIATION

Nashville, Tenn., July 26, '18

Well, pass the fried chicken. Oh, bliss!

You don't lack opportunity so much as you lack horse sense.

Some of the Colonel's luck seems to adhere to son Quentin.

Some office girls (?) take themselves too blame seriously.

The luscious watermelon is here in all of its toothsome sweetness. O, Joy!

Some folks think they are the big test while they are only the side show.

But, let us not forget that the Negroes of Nashville need a central High School.

Nashville Negroes are equal to the emergencies when it comes to looking after the soldier boys.

A little politeness on the part of those hired servants having charge of public offices would not be so bad, eh?

Real appreciation of this daylight-saving business will reach its apex when the time comes for turning the clocks back again.

And, of course, if you ever drank the stuff your nickel helped provide the Bush millions that bought German government bonds.

Qualities of independence and perceptiveness, which in baby seems cute, become impudent and incorrigible in the child of later years.

No doubt, if they give sufficient thought to it, some of these new-fangled swallows of whale meat will be as considerate of the whale as the whale was of Jonah.

There never was a time when the fault-finder had a better time, when opportunity was greater to spread himself than now. It has always been the prerogative of any American to find fault with the things that are, but just now there are more things than usual to work on.

The editor of the Globe is demitted at 418 Laurel street, Hot Springs, Ark. He is slowly improving in health. He thanks his many friends throughout the country for their kind letters and telegrams of sympathy, assuring them that "away down in his heart" he has a warm spot for each and all of them.

You buy a postage stamp almost without thought. It's a habit. Then you give something for the stamp and receive service from Uncle Sam for what you give. Why not develop the habit as to war-savings stamps? You can do it just as well as not. You ought to do it. The question is, will you do it?

Ex-President Taft says it will take three years more to close the big war. Mr. Taft is by no means a pessimist. As a matter of fact he is about as cheerful a thinker as a man can be, and he sane and safe. His guess probably isn't far wrong. Brace yourself for a pull that looks long, but which, as wars go, is going to be short.

Col. Harvey is more considerate. He indignantly disavows the contention that Henry Ford, who said he voted for Garfield at his father's direction in 1834, doesn't now remember whom he voted for. The colonel thinks that Henry Ford remembers perfectly and that Henry made the mistake and not his pa. Henry's pa had simply failed to keep up with his duty as a good republican to the extent of ascertaining that Blaine was the party's nominee that year. That

is Col. Harvey's amiable theory. It quite absolves Henry.

## OUR NURSES.

When Secretary Baker authorized the calling of colored nurses into the service of the country, recognizing the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," it is plainly evident that he had the sanction of the Administration. In fact, we hope that this is but one of the many long steps in the right direction that the Administration has decided to make to help one of the most loyal races living under the Stars and Stripes. Now that the order has gone out, we can say, "Our Nurses" without fear of successful contradiction and without feeling the humiliating strain that some have long expressed: that they were giving all their might, "doing their bit," suffering the agony of a mother and sister's love and devotion for a son or a brother somewhere in France, or in the trenches, or perhaps lingering in some base hospital with no opportunity to urge him back to health and vigor. The world has already acknowledged the fact that the Negro woman is a natural nurse. She is kind, affectionate, loyal, patriotic and above all, a believer in a Divine Providence and an Almighty God. It was the prayer of the Negro woman in all this country that has made conditions tolerable, and the appointment of Negro Women as nurses will meet with the approval of the civilized world. The dark races of the earth and their descendants will rise up and call the powers that be "blessed" for this delayed recognition.

## JUSTICE IN WHEAT.

The food administrator, which recently, with the president's approval, defeated the efforts of congress to fix an inelastic high minimum price for wheat grower protection against unfair grading of his product, thereby the food administration gets at one of the real and legitimate grievances of the farmer.

When people talk of \$2 wheat, of \$2.20 wheat, the farmer knows that ordinarily he will not get that figure. The fixed price is on standard wheat and very little wheat grades up to that standard. These lower grades command proportionally lower prices. The very essence of fairness requires of course that the grading be accurate in all cases. Farmers very frequently have felt that they were being swindled by unfair grading.

To give them relief from this situation, the food administration has provided that its federal grain corporation shall buy at the several primary markets all wheat offered at the fixed prices of the government. At these markets the federal grain corporation will handle such grain on a one per cent commission basis. Therefore if wheat buyers in any grower's home territory grade his product too low he may ship direct to the grain corporation at a primary market.

As the food administration points out, when a buyer raises the grade he is in effect increasing the price. When he lowers it he is in effect decreasing it. Where buying is not competitive the dealer has at least the opportunity to grade unfairly. By the food administration plan he is forced to meet competition of a federal agency which is just as much interested in giving the producer a square deal as in keeping the price down to the consumer. In order to make the plan effective the farmer has only to make use of it.

## THE NEGRO MUST ASSERT HIMSELF.

There has not been a Negro on the State Republican Executive Committee in quite a while. The late Joseph Little was the last black man to serve. The Negro, in proportion to his voting strength in the Republican party, deserves to fare better. There used to be Negroes on the State Committee from the following congressional districts: 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, but that was a long time ago, before the white Republican allowed the Negro out of the way and has been very successful in keeping him out of the way. Now, since the new primary law has been enacted, the Negro should pull himself together and see where he is "at." If the Negro is to continue to vote and affiliate with the party, he should be recognized as an integral part of the organization and given a choice seat within its council. That there has been a studied effort to ignore and relegate the Negro cannot be denied, but down in the tenth congressional district the Lincoln League and its peerless president, Hon. R. R. Church, are putting up a game fight to place the Negro back on the political blackboard from which his name has been erased. They are making a battle that should challenge the admiration of every race lover in the United States. They will win if fairness prevails in the primary. The tenth district colored vote is overwhelmingly colored, and they are going to the polls Thursday to vote for Hon. R. R. Church for State Committeeman. These tenth district folks believe in fighting every inch of the way; they ask for no quarter and give none. They want only that which is theirs by divine right, no more no less. They claim they have been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough and are now demanding part of the bake

shop. It would be well if the race in other parts of Tennessee would emulate the tenth district boys and get a move on themselves that would spell political results. It is time for the Negroes to wake up.

The Lincoln League deserves a whole garden of flowers for the magnificent manner in which they have conducted their campaign—namely, above board and courageously. They have indulged in no camouflage, no double dealing, but rather they have kept in the middle of the road of truth and righteousness, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but marching straight on towards the goal of their ambition of putting the Hon. R. R. Church in the seat of the mighty and in the throne room of the Republican party of Tennessee, where the race will be more than creditably represented by a man who believes in doing things. The Globe anticipates that victory will set squarely upon their banner.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me by a certain deed from D. L. Martin to Thomas Butler, of record in Book No. 349, page 346 of the Register's Office of Davidson County, Tennessee, dated August 6, 1908, default having been made in mentioned and all said notes being now long past due, I, D. L. Martin, will at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, July 22nd, 1918, at the South door of the Court House in Davidson County, Tennessee, free from the equity of redemption, all rights of homestead and dower, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Being the south twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-nine feet of lot No. 17 in Ashcraft's Subdivision of lot No. 14 of the Harding Lytle tract, a plan of which is recorded in Book 57, page 182 R. O. D. C. Said part of lot No. 17 fronting twenty-five feet on the northerly side of Herman street on extends back northwardly between parallel lines one hundred and twenty-nine feet to a point, beginning at the northeast corner of Herman and Tweed streets; thence east twenty-five feet; thence north one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence west twenty-five feet; thence south one hundred and twenty-nine feet to the beginning. Being part of the same tract or parcel of land conveyed to D. L. Martin by deed of Isabella Buchanan, a widow, dated April 15, 1904, and recorded in Book No. 250, page 417 R. O. D. C. June 25th, 1918.

D. L. MARTIN. (Adv.)

## THE PRESIDENCY OF TURNER COLLEGE.

Dr. J. A. Jones Withdraws and Makes Statement.

Mr. Editor: Feeling that the general public is entitled to an explanation respecting the peculiar situation which still surrounds the presidency of Turner College, I desire to make a brief statement. It is generally known that I was practically "drafted" into service to again act as president of the college some few days ago. But this was done after the president-elect, Mr. B. F. Allen, of Missouri, had hesitated for nearly forty days to signify his acceptance of the position. Although I positively and repeatedly refused to allow my name to go before the board of election, I did not favor the election of Mr. Allen, because, as I stated at that time, I did not think he really understood the character of the work that he was applying for. I thought that inasmuch as he had for so long a time been accustomed to much larger work, he would grow faint-hearted from the very beginning and we might not get the best results from his labors. I voted for a certain minister. But he was defeated. After Prof. Ira T. Bryant, who seemed to be in close touch with Mr. Allen, assured the board, in a speech, that he (ALLEN) thoroughly understood the entire situation, and that he was really anxious to do some work, I was practically forced to accept the position. Dr. W. T. Vernon had followed up this statement by a similar one, we all felt that we had the very man we were looking for.

But after he had failed to give any satisfaction as to whether or not he would accept the position, after so many weeks, then I was again sought and pressed into service. I could no longer resist the pressure brought to bear upon me by my friends and brethren, besides numerous patrons and former students, and the white citizens of Shelbyville, all of whom seemed anxious that I return and take up the work again. How could I resist longer?

After I had set to work and installed a part of my office furniture in the college, a message came from Bishop Lee, the chairman of the board, informing me that Mr. Allen had finally accepted. This, of course, meant that my services as president were no longer expected. Mr. Allen also informed me by letter, in reply to one from me, that he would be on the grounds as soon as he could get his business in shape.

I wish to say to the public that I am no longer to be considered in any way connected with Turner College, other than as one of the members of the general board of trustees. Respectfully,

J. A. JONES.

Nashville, Tenn.

## WAR CORRESPONDENT ABROAD.

From Somewhere in France Mr. William Stephenson, the Representative of the National Negro Press Association, who was assigned to do service over the seas and who will act as a war correspondent for the papers in the National Negro Press Association, has just written to Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, D. D., telling of his safe arrival. He notifies the Secretary that he is ready to begin work and the Secretary has accordingly notified the Press and they are to begin at once to syndicate news by letter and telegram. This information is based upon a statement given out officially this week.

## SPEECH OF COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(Continued from page 1.)  
play a great part) and this represented the sum of the military achievement after a year of war! A very small degree of efficiency in handling the War Department would have meant that our army in France on January 1st would have far surpassed

in size and equipment the army we have over there now in July. In such event the German drive would probably have been beaten back at once; exactly as if we had done our duty since the sinking of the Lusitania (which was the "Spring" on "Port Summer" of this war), and had prepared in advance, we would have put a couple of million men in the field a year ago; in which event Russia would never have broken, and the war would unquestionably have been over before this. Nine-tenths of the wisdom consists in being wise in time. It is too late to remedy the past. It is a case of spilled milk. But let us avoid spilling the milk in the same fashion in the future. Let us begin to prepare now so that we shall not next year be again apologizing for a shortage of troops, guns, ships and airplanes. For four years the English and French, and for over three years the Italians have fought our battles, and we have only just begun to fight for ourselves. This is not right. We have a larger population and greater resources than Germany or than France and Great Britain taken together. We have played a poor part in the early stages of the world war. Let us make the finishing of the war an American task. By this time next year we ought to have overseas an army as great as the combined armies of France and England, an army of between three and four million fighting soldiers on the various fighting fronts, and this, considering replacement and non-combatant means at least six million men. Congress should refuse assent to the War Department's present policy of procrastination in deferring the necessary extension of the age limits for the draft, and in other ways. There should be no further delay. Besides enormously strengthening our army in France we should by this time have declared war on Japan, and to have sent a hundred thousand soldiers to aid our allies in western Asia. We have had to use English ships to ferry our troops across the Atlantic, and we could use Japanese ships to ferry them across the Pacific.

There must be no peace until Germany is beaten to her knees. To leave her with a strangle hold on Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania, and to have sent a hundred thousand soldiers to aid our allies in western Asia. We have had to use English ships to ferry our troops across the Atlantic, and we could use Japanese ships to ferry them across the Pacific. There must be no peace until Germany is beaten to her knees. To leave her with a strangle hold on Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania, and to have sent a hundred thousand soldiers to aid our allies in western Asia. We have had to use English ships to ferry our troops across the Atlantic, and we could use Japanese ships to ferry them across the Pacific.

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support than have the Democrats; and where the Administration was wrong, the bulk of the Republicans have ventured to withstand it and have stood by the country, whereas the bulk of the Democrats have not done so; although there have been some conspicuous and honorable exceptions. It is only by such conduct that we can win the war and secure the right kind of peace. The need in Congress is for loyal Americans, far-sighted, strong-willed, resolute, who shall represent the people of this country and who shall stand steadfastly by the nation as a whole.

So much for the war. But when we have closed the giant war we must then prepare for the giant task of peace. First and foremost we should act on Washington's advice and in time of peace prepare against war, so that never again shall we be caught in such humiliating inability to defend ourselves and assert our rights as has been the case during the last four years. In a democracy such preparation should be the duty of the whole people and not merely of a part of the people. There should be universal obligatory military training in the field for a period of, say six months of all our young men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one. I wish there could be industrial training also; but the six-months period would have to be lengthened of any serious industrial training is to be added to the military training. Such training would instill into our people a fervent and intense Americanism which would forever free us from the menace of Bolshevism and all of its American variety, from the frank homicidal march of the I. W. W. to the sinister anti-Americanism of the Germanized socialist party.

The preparation for the tasks of peace must be in the interest of all our people, of those who dwell in the open country and of those who dwell in the cities; of all men who live honestly and toil with head or hand, and of all women just as much as of all men. Often there can be identity of function between men and women, generally there cannot be, but always there must be full equality of rights. Women have the vote in this state. They should be given it at once in the nation at large. And in the councils of this state, and in the councils of our party, women should be admitted to their share of the direction on an exact equality with the men, and whenever it is wisely possible their judgment and directive power should be utilized in association with men rather than separately.

In our industrial activities, alike of farmer, wage worker and business man our aim should be to cooperate among ourselves, and control by the state to the degree necessary, but not beyond the degree necessary, in order to prevent tyranny and yet to encourage and reward individual excellence. Business men should be permitted to co-operate and combine, subject to such regulation and control by the Government as will prevent injustice and sharp dealing among themselves or toward their employees, or as regards outsiders and the general public. There should be no penalizing of business merely because of its size, although of course, there is peculiar need of supervision of big business. Government ownership should be avoided wherever possible; our purpose should be to steer between the anarchy of unregulated individualism and the deadening formalism and inefficiency of widespread state ownership. From time to time it has been found and will be found necessary for the Government to own and run certain businesses, the uninterrupted prosecution of which is necessary to the public welfare and which cannot be adequately controlled in any other way, but normally this is an inadvisable as to permit such business concerns to be free from all Government supervision and direction. Normally, and save where the necessity is clearly shown, our aim should be to encourage and stimulate private action and co-operation subject to Government control. Profiteering out of the war should be stopped, but it is mere common sense to say that proper profit making should be encouraged, for unless there is a profit the business cannot run, labor cannot be paid, and neither the public nor the Government can be served. And the misery in which this country was plunged before our business was artificially stimulated by the outbreak of the world war shows the need of a protective tariff.

Labor likewise should have full right to co-operate and combine, full right to collective bargaining and collective action; subject always, as in the case of capital, to the paramount general interest of the public, of the commonwealth and the prime feature of this paramount general interest is that each man shall do justice to his fellow man. Labor in a very real sense labor should be treated, both as regards conditions of work and conditions of reward, as a partner in the enterprises in which it is associated; housing and living conditions must be favorable; effort must be made to see that the work is interesting, there must be insurance

against old age, sickness and involuntary unemployment; and a share in the money reward for increased business success, whether it comes from efficiency shown in speeding up or from labor-saving machinery or from any other cause. And on the other side there must be no restriction of output, no leveling down, no failure by the man to exert his full powers, and to receive the full reward to which his individual excellence entitles him; and no failure to recognize that unless there is a proper reward for the capital invested and for the management provided, absolute industrial disaster will result to every human being in this country.

The welfare of the farmer stands as the bedrock welfare of the entire commonwealth. Hitherto he has not received the full share of industrial reward and benefit to which he is entitled. He has received it only as the result of organization and co-operation. Along certain lines the Government must itself cooperate with him; but normally most can be accomplished by co-operation among the farmers themselves, in marketing their products, in buying certain things which they particularly need, and in joint action along many lines. The state wisely supplement such work of co-operation, but most of such work it cannot with wisdom itself undertake.

These in brief outline, are the tasks of rebuilding and upbuilding which are before us when peace comes. But the prime needs now are the needs of war. We must insist that the whole country be unified, nationalized, Americanized, and that no division of our American loyalty and American citizenship along the lines of national origin or of adherence to an alien flag be for one instant tolerated. We must insist upon speeding up the war, so that our giant strength may be fully utilized, and next year our armies overseas at least equal in the aggregate to the German armies. We must refuse any peace except the peace of overwhelming victory, a peace which will guarantee us again the threat of the German world dominion by securing to every well-behaved civilized power its real and complete freedom.

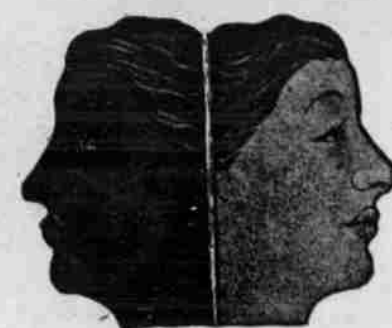
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
STATION CAMP.

Mrs. Ed Medding and little son and her sister, Miss Willie Akte of Nashville are the weekend guest of Mrs. Wesley Medding, her mother-in-law. Sunday school made a complete failure Sunday, as that was St. John's big rally day. Mr. John Henry Love of Nashville who is expecting to leave for camp on the 28, visited his mother and father and relatives Sunday. Everybody seems to be in perfect health at this place. Miss Florence Atkins has returned to Shackle Island after spending Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

Rev. Dr. Henderson, the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church of Knoxville, was a visitor in Nashville last week, and was the recipient of much attention from friends.

## BLEACH YOUR DARK SKIN

RACE MEN AND WOMEN PROTECT YOUR FUTURE



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against old age, sickness and involuntary unemployment; and a share in the money reward for increased business success, whether it comes from efficiency shown in speeding up or from labor-saving machinery or from any other cause. And on the other side there must be no restriction of output, no leveling down, no failure by the man to exert his full powers, and to receive the full reward to which his individual excellence entitles him; and no failure to recognize that unless there is a proper reward for the capital invested and for the management provided, absolute industrial disaster will result to every human being in this country.

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## THE EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER



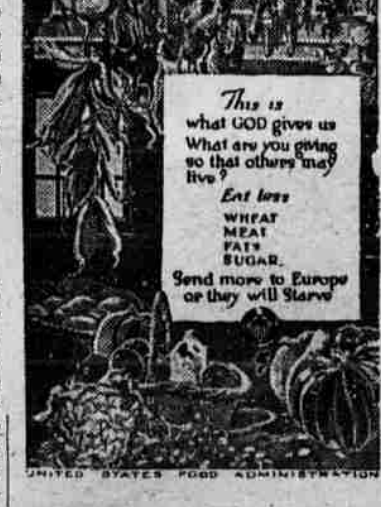
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UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION



## MONDAY

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